

SPORTS

USSR WALKS AWAY WITH TROPHY

France won the men's team epee title at the fencing world championship just ended in Rome, ahead of Switzerland and Hungary.

Though coming only fifth in the event, the USSR still picked up the Grand Prix of Nations for the top team, as it tallied four gold, one silver and one bronze medals.

WORLD RECORD FOR ULMASOVA

1978 European champion Svetlana Ulmasova, from Andzhan, clocked 8 m 26.78 sec, a new world 3,000 m record, at the national athletics championship. She improved on one of the "olden" national and world running records. The former mark of 8:27.12 was set by Lyudmila Bragina in 1976.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Competing at the 3rd nationwide youth sports games, Viktor Durnev, 21, from Ufa (75 kg division), snatched 162.5 kg in his fourth extra attempt, a 500 gramme improvement on a former world record set by his fellow weightlifter Alexander Almazan, in Dnepropetrovsk, this May.

TENNIS

The USSR went down to Australia, 3-0, in the quarter-finals of the Federation Cup, the women's team world championship now on in the USA.

In other matches West Germany defeated Sweden, 3-0, the US beat Brazil, 3-0, and Czechoslovakia edged Britain, 2-1. The semifinals pairs are Australia vs West Germany and the USA vs Czechoslovakia.



The Moscow Physical Training Institute sports club SKIF won the first ever national women's field-hockey cup, outplaying Borispol Koles, 3-0, in the finals. In the photo: captain of the winning team, Galina Konyukhova, with the cup.

Moscow Spartak and Odessa Chernomorets drew 1-1 in a recent national championship game played at Moscow's Lenin Central Stadium, in Luzhniki.

At Vidnoye, Moscow Region, national motor ball championship leaders local Metallurg drubbed the other favourites, Elita Avtomobilist, 8-1.

Photos by Pyotr Sergeyev, Igor Lileev and Sergei Prusakov

Isidro Oliveras: an important visit

I consider this visit to the USSR and the strengthening of ties with Soviet sports organizations to be very important, president of the World Water Ski Union Isidro Oliveras of Spain told a TASS correspondent in Moscow. This is my first visit to the Soviet capital, but I am well acquainted with the achievements of your water-skiers. From their very first performances in the international arena they immediately attracted the attention of specialists. The names of Natalya Rumyantseva and Inessa Poles are known to all water-skiing fans.

Byelorussian water-skiers triumph

Byelorussian water-skiers have beaten Italy in Minsk by scoring 739.11 points against their guests' 672.68. Alexander Mitenok became the winner in figure skiing with a new Soviet Union record of 8080 points. Yelena Mazovka was the women's winner in the event. The

Lately, Oliveras also been performing well. Vyacheslav Korneyev scored a victory at a big national tournament in England. Soviet sportsmen are interested by their bold, precise execution of complex figures. The main goal of the Water Ski Union, Oliveras said, is to achieve Olympic recognition. We have good contacts with the IOC. Its representatives are frequently present at water-skiing competitions. We hope that water-skiing will be in the programme of the Olympic Games. Oliveras expressed

U.S. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

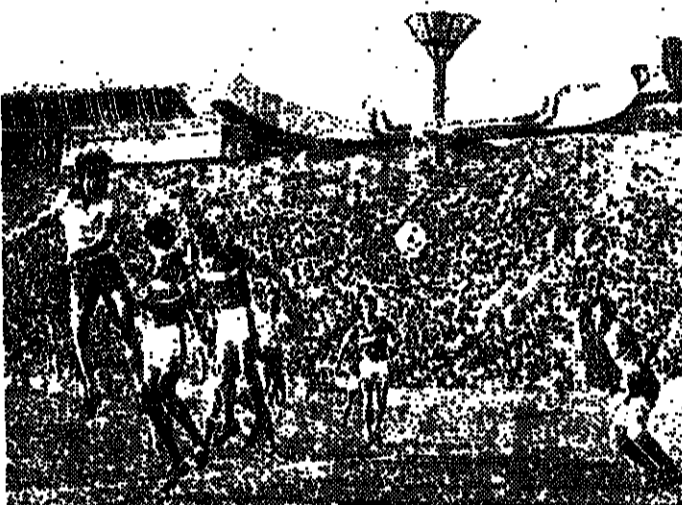
Not a day without sport might be a good description of the first half of the annual swimming championships in the USA.

Several established stars found the competition tough and were evidently disappointed, while others had to contend with silver or bronze. For instance, the two-style world record holder, Rowdy Gaines came in just to less known Chris Kasey, both clocking 50.18 and 50.19 respectively. Foreign agencies blamed his poor performance on a bit of influenza. Gaines clocked 50.48 in the 100 m freestyle. In the 200 m freestyle, Vigen Kalinichev, winner of the 1976 Olympic Games, was second in 4:09.82.

After a poor performance, his favourite 400 m freestyle (fourth place), world record holder Jesse Vassallo had to settle for 4:09.95. In the 800 m freestyle, Vigen Kalinichev again finished fourth, but at the 200 m backstroke, he was second in 2:04.09, behind winner Carey (2:00.72). Steve Baker (2:01.80) and John (2:03.47).

UEFA NEWS

The UEFA committee of women's football held a meeting for the first official meeting for a national women's football team in Zurich. Applications were received from 11 countries. This is many more than were expected. The teams were divided into four groups, and the winners of the groups are to proceed to the next stage. The games must be played by December 31, 1983.



FINALS AHEAD

Both the Soviet men's and women's under-21 squads continue in the race for the top awards of the European volleyball championship, in West Germany, after the elimination rounds.

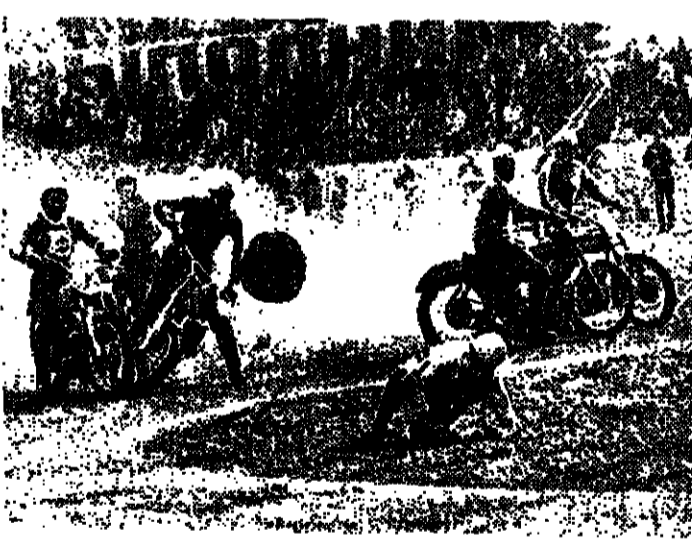
In the men's finals the USSR will face Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the FRG, while the women's final includes apart from the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Italy.

Our cyclists pedal off to good start

This country's cycling championship has begun at Krylatskoye, Moscow.

The one kilometre event was won by Moscow Olympics silver holder Alexander Panfilov, from Tashkent, with 1 min

04.790; the second place went to Leningrader Konstantin Khrabov, winner of the winter USSR championship — with 1:04.966; and the third to Sergei Kopylov, of Tula — winner of last year's national sprint championship — with 1:05.120.



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EDITORIAL BOARD
Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
Index 50978
MN INFORMATION No. 11

MAURICE BISHOP IN THE USSR

Our visit was extremely productive and we achieved important results. As a country wedded to an independent and anti-imperialist foreign domestic policy, Grenada considers it of paramount importance to promote relations with the socialist world, stressed Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, Bishop is in the Soviet Union on an official visit leading a Grenada party and government delegation.

During their Moscow talks Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Maurice Bishop signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement Party; an agreement on cooperation in planning; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation; an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; a consular convention; and a protocol on the delivery of goods for 1983-1987.

At present the Grenada delegation is on a tour of the country.

FACTS and EVENTS

● Demonstrations against the war in Lebanon continue in Israel. Mass meetings and marches demand that Begin and Sharon go.



A demonstration in Tel Aviv.

● America has tested another nuclear device in Nevada. The 20-kilotonne explosion was the tenth American blast this year.

● A UN spokesman said the UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar will visit China and Japan this August.

● The French parliament met in an emergency session to adopt a law on a four-month price and wage freeze as well as a draft law on radio and TV reform. Also passed was a law granting Corsica special status, strictly defining the powers of the local authorities.

Security Council urges Israel to lift Beirut siege

New York. The UN Security Council has approved an emergency resolution on Lebanon by 14 votes to none, with the USA abstaining. The resolution reads as follows:

1. The Security Council urges the government of Israel to immediately lift its blockade of Beirut in order that urgently needed supplies may reach the civilian population as well as aid from UN agencies and non-governmental organizations and, in particular, from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2. The Security Council asks the Secretary-General to forward the resolution to the government of Israel and to inform the Security Council when it has been implemented.

UNESCO second world conference

Mexico City. The second UNESCO world conference devoted to the discussion of culture policies is in progress in the Mexican capital. Under review are the organizational, administrative and financial aspects of culture policies, while an analysis is also being made of fundamental cultural problems. Among the conference topics: Many of the speakers touched upon a vital issue of our time: the preservation of our heritage.

Cosmonauts go for spacewalk

The crew of the orbiting Salyut-6 station is in their 78th day in outer space. In accordance with the flight programme on July 30 cosmonauts Anatoly Beregovoy and Valentin Lebedev went for a spacewalk.

Extravehicular work was needed to disassemble and partially replace worn out scientific equipment on the external surface of the station and to study opportunities for performing various jobs outside the station.

Valentin Lebedev left the station and made for the zone of planned operations. Crew commander Anatoly Beregovoy, who stayed in the open manhole, controlled the flight engineer's moves, helping him in his work, and shot a television film of the

spacewalk with a portable camera.

The cosmonauts dismantled and took aboard the station an instrument for registering micro-meteoroids and panels with polymers, optical and various structural materials. It had been outside the station since it was lifted off on April 19, 1982. The crew replaced the stripped devices with new ones of a similar kind.

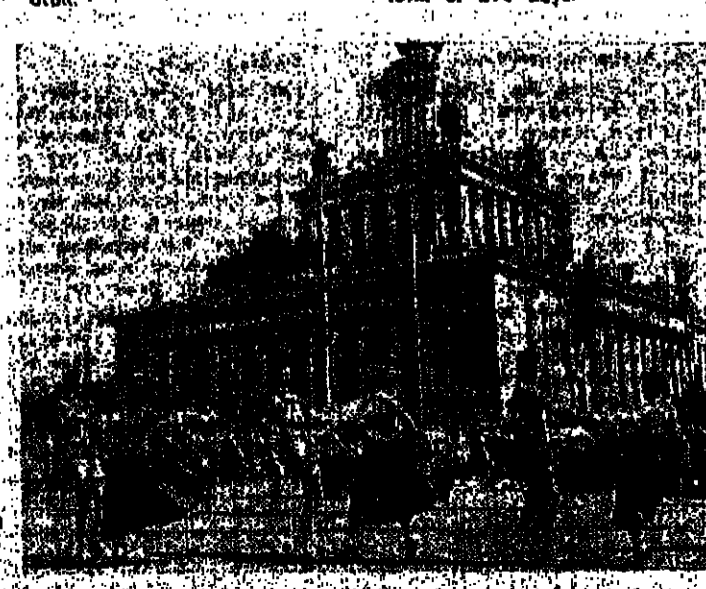
During their extravehicular work the cosmonauts performed several operations: in order to evaluate the efficiency of the use of thermomechanical and third-ed construction from different metal pairs. Such mechanical joints may be used during the assembly of future spacecraft in orbit.

The spacewalk also provided an opportunity for testing the semi-rigid type EVA suits, whose design had been improved based on the experience gained by crews working outside the Salyut-6 station. The spacemen also tested new tools for assembly jobs outside the station.

The total time of the spacewalk was 2 hours 33 minutes.

The flight of the orbital Salyut-6 research station, which lasted for 4 years and 10 months, has come to an end.

The Salyut-6 station was used for research and experiments by 5 major space manned expeditions and 11 visiting expeditions. The station was in orbit for a total of 878 days.



We will win if united

We talked with understanding and trust and we made concessions. We are now more mature. We understand that the Soviet Union and its people are opposed to nuclear war, Aagot Jung, of Finland, told a mass meeting in Minsk which wound up



Peace March-82. The marchers were made up of people from Northern countries as well as of Soviet peace advocates.

There are quite a few issues on which we differ, said Soviet Peace Committee Chairman Georgi Zhukov. But though we may have different opinions of the events taking place on this planet, there is one sacred goal on which we are in complete agreement. We are all agreed that nuclear war in any form, whether limited or protracted, is lunacy. Only madmen can think of winning a nuclear war.

The marchers approved a joint appeal to the UN and to the governments, parliaments and peoples of the world, read out by its sponsor Eva Nordland, of Norway, also taking part in the march. This appeal reads, in part, as follows: Our joint march is proof that members of public organizations in countries of the East and West can act in concert and reach agreement on the solution of the most critical goal of all times—that of saving mankind from annihilation.

We urge the UN and all governments, parliaments and peoples of the world to join forces and come to agreement, following the example of Peace March-82.

GOOD-BYE TO OUR FRIENDS FROM LATVIA

The "Liesle" folk dance ensemble (photo) came from the shores of the Baltic to Moscow's USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements for Latvians. Days of the Latvian folk dance ensemble's exhibition commemorating the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Today, the group takes leave of hospitable Moscow.



Round the Soviet Union

● A LARGE-TONNAGE DIESEL RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT THE ZHDANOV LENINGRAD SHIPYARDS HAS BEEN NAMED "60 YEARS OF THE USSR". It is the first in a series of large-tonnage ROROs.

● THE WATER-PROTECTION COMPLEX OF THE SLOKA PAPER-AND-PULP MILL ON THE LIEPUPE, LATVIA'S SECOND LARGEST RIVER, STARTED TO WORK AT FULL CAPACITY. It will clean 135 cubic metres of water every day. This is much more than is required for the mill and therefore the complex will also be able to handle a large part of the sewage at the resort of Jurmala.

● A CHAIN TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS TO PRODUCE FROST-RESISTANT METAL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED AT THE ZHDANOV AZOVSTAL PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE. A complex for obtaining silicocalcium, an indispensable component for high-quality steel which does not lose its strength at low temperatures, is now in operation at the plant.

● THE TOMSK COUNCIL FOR TOURISM AND EXCURSIONS HAS INAUGURATED A NEW ITINERARY, CALLED "WEDDING", ESPECIALLY FOR NEWLYWEDS TO BE. Luxury buses take the young couples and their friends on a tour of the historic and natural landmarks of Tomsk. In the ethnographic museum at the village of Kolarov, formerly a stage coach post, the visitors can see the history of local wedding party customs as represented by costumes and recordings of wedding songs. The tour ends with a solemn registration of the marriage.

● NATURAL GAS IS NOW BEING SUPPLIED FROM THE SIBERIAN URENGOI FIELDS TO THE TOWN OF BOUCHAR, IN THE VORONEZH REGION, AND TO SURROUNDING VILLAGES. 16 more districts of that region are to receive gas before 1982.



The privileges enjoyed by large families

Just over twenty years ago Yuldash Saburov, a young man from Uzbekistan, fell in love with Tamara, a Russian girl. They got married and started off their married life on the Belaya Dacha state farm, near Moscow. They now have twelve children. You see the Saburov family in the photo (with the exclusion of the two eldest children). The two eldest girls graduated from secondary special schools; one works as a saleswoman, while the other is a pharmacist. The son Yura is doing his service in the Soviet Army. Six children are at school, while the little ones go to the kindergarten where their mother works. Their father is a tractor-driver. As a large family (and in the Soviet Union this means a family of four or more children) the Saburovs enjoy a number of privileges. They do not have to pay rent, taxes or medical expenses. Their youngest chil-

dren go free to kindergartens, and this costs the state about 1,500 roubles per child per year. The schoolchildren are given free lunches and don't have to pay expenses at summer pioneer camps. In addition, the family receives a grant of about a 100 roubles per month.

This grant goes up for every additional child. The mother of a newly born baby gets long period paid leave and her job is kept for her. In the fifth five-year plan period, a mother will qualify for partially paid leave until her baby is one year old. She can also take additional unpaid leave until the child is 18 months old. In the future it is planned to extend this leave until the child is two. A job seniority record is kept.

A mother of many can retire at 50-55 years earlier than the official pensionable age for women in the USSR.

A HYDRO ON THE KOLYMA RIVER

While assembling the second power unit the builders of the Kolyma hydroelectric station in the Far East performed a complex operation. They installed a 20-tonne spiral chamber which had been put together on open ground, in the turbine crater. A heavy duty crane in the machine room was used for the operation which saved nearly one month in building time.

The previously assembled turbine runner is now undergoing tests before being put in place with the help of a 320-tonne crane.

While work continues on the first large hydro in this region its first unit is already producing hundreds of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electricity daily, replacing about one thousand tonnes of coal, whose delivery to Kolyma is costly.

The second unit will be commissioned this year with the rest of the machines coming into operation before the end of 1985.

Liquid ammonia complex commissioned

With the commissioning of a 0.5 million-tonne unit the Frigant Azot factory, in Uzbekistan, has increased twofold its capacity for producing liquid ammonia, a valuable raw material used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Workers and engineers from all the Union republics participated in the construction of the unit. The USSR and Czechoslovakia supplied it with sophisticated automatic equipment, while personnel to operate the unit were trained at Severodonetsk.

The Fergana factory will produce 600,000 tonnes of liquid ammonia this year alone.

upper and middle reaches of the river. Unlike the Volga variety, the Lena sturgeon does not migrate and grows several times faster in the warmer water than back in Siberia.

The above factors give good grounds for the hope that the Lena sturgeon will adapt well to the Volga and its reservoirs.

SIBERIAN STURGEON FOR THE VOLGA

Fertilized sturgeon spawn from the Lena River in Siberia were flown recently to the Volga at the request of the Kuibyshev fish stock authorities.

Although such an operation is complicated, the expense is considered worthwhile for it will enable the Volga River to

re-establish its reputation as a famous supplier of caviar.

The Caspian sturgeon is today only caught at the river mouth. The chain of hydros built on the Volga, resulted in the disappearance of the sturgeon's natural spawning grounds and the fish disappeared from the

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EFFICIENT MANAGERS WANTED

Organizational ability, the ability to implement a decision once taken should be one of the main qualities of a modern high-school graduate, writes V. Gerashev, Cand. Sc. (Economics), contributing his views on the problem of the diploma and personality to the SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIIYA newspaper. In the future we need to concentrate on blending training, research and production processes into a single whole. The educational research and production conglomerates which have appeared in Leningrad, Rostov, Tomsk and Omsk reflect the demands of life itself. Also of interest are combined factory-colleges similar to the one that exists at the Lkhachov auto works, in Moscow. Such projects provide the right conditions and produce graduates capable of dealing with a wide range of production and social problems.

Great managers and public leaders are a rare occurrence today, Gerashev remarks. However, no large-scale venture is implemented by talented people alone — on the contrary, no talented people would appear without ventures of this sort. Enterprising, energetic graduates are required in all spheres of production. Their creative potential should be enhanced the same as any other form of national wealth, with due persistence and vigour, the author concludes.

SPORT ACQUIRES A FAMILY DIMENSION

Physical culture and sport has become a must for many people, states PRAVDA in one of its latest issues. In quite a few Soviet republics many original ways have been thought up to involve people in sport. In Estonia, for instance, national sports clubs with well-equipped "health tracks" have appeared in public parks and forests. One out of every two inhabitants of Estonia takes part in sporting games. Competitions arranged in Moscow's park belt attract many people from various age groups. Workers in the South Ural compete for the title of "No. 1 Worker in Sport". At

a steel factory, in the Ukraine, 31 of the 42 teams which took part in the "All Teams to the Stadium" competition have been off the sick list for a considerable time.

There are more than 3,500 well-equipped stadiums in this country, plus 75 thousand gyms, over 40 thousand shooting ranges, two thousand swimming pools and other sports facilities. We must now put them to maximum use, in order that many more people, by engaging in sport, become acquainted with the joy of having a trained body.

HOW BEST TO PROTECT NATURE

Readers' letters appearing in ZVESTIA point out that it is not only urbanization that harms nature: much damage is also done by willful destruction of the fauna and flora that surround and bring us joy. People without thinking often destroy flowers and grass and interfere with the life and breeding habits of birds and animals.

Commenting on the letters the paper's correspondent Zhen Minubayev writes:

It is vital that a compassionate attitude towards nature be instilled in human beings. We have many laws protecting nature, but a knowledge of the animal world is the best basis for a proper attitude towards it, this plus understanding and love. It is difficult for man to respect and protect something of which he has only a superficial idea.

It is not only laziness that is responsible for our ecological ignorance. It also stems from our changed way of life.

It is hardly necessary to point out that our contacts with nature have dwindled drastically, take the case of children living in cities for instance whose knowledge of nature is confined to their "hamster of cat" or aquarium, to lessons of biology at school, as to the "In the Animal World" TV programmes.

There are tremendous possibilities for urban dwellers to expand their ecological knowledge, if they only but knew it. Almost every city school has a garden or or-

chard. These should be transformed into sanctuaries and workshops for city children.

Pioneer camps too should be provided with their own orchards, gardens or lawns where they could grow vegetables and fruit. Here children could learn how to look after plants, and in this way they would learn to appreciate them too.

And what about greater use being made of the gigantic potential of TV? The "In the Animal World" and "Our Garden" programmes are a step in the right direction. But we need many more TV nature broadcasts, says Minubayev.

THE ART OF STAYING HEALTHY

The extent to which a man's physical health depends on psychological factors is discussed in SOVIETSKAYA TORGOVLYA by Academician Pyotr Ugllov, of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

When I see a diseased heart I am always surprised by how cruel a man can be towards himself. People are often entirely responsible for ruining their hearts.

If one thinks back over the events that preceded an attack of heartache, one might recall an unpleasant conversation, an insult, someone's rudeness or an injustice. In other words, things which we call psycho-emotional stress. "My heart is worrying me," people say. The heart is the first organ to react to psycho-emotional trauma.

Rudeness and indifference are by the way the worst on of the weak. When resorting to "rudeness," people tend to forget what a deep, though uncurable, wound it can inflict.

Today we have learned to keep calm, to retain our composure and dignity at any cost. To look like a "strong" man in the eye and keep smiling is a great art, writes Ugllov. We should do our best, therefore, to keep smiling, and to retain an uncomplicated attitude towards life. I am not suggesting offering one's left cheek, having been struck on the right one. But we need to learn how to protect our heart, our nervous system and our health against unpleasant irritants.

Places to visit

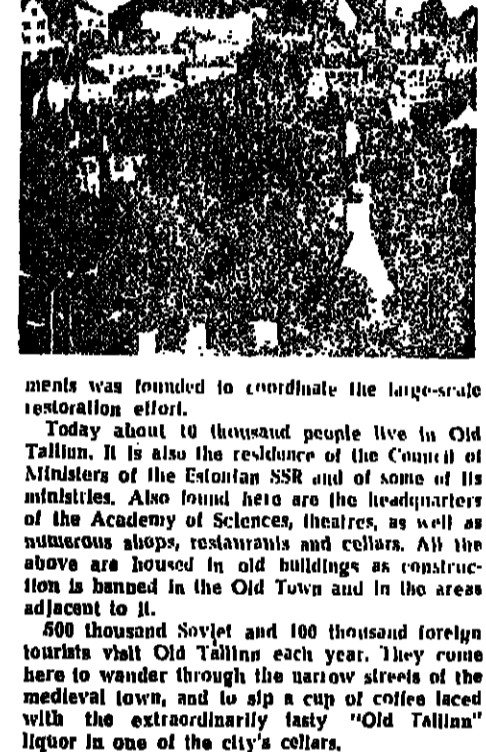
A GOLD EUROPE FOR TALLINN

A special foundation in Hamburg has awarded Tallinn with a Golden Europa medal for achievements in preserving its architectural heritage, and in particular for Tallinn's care of its Old Town, built in the 13th century.

The Old Town, stretching over an area of 110 hectares, accounts for less than 1 per cent of the city's territory, and comprises well preserved fortifications, houses, Catholic churches, a town hall, warehouses, a horse-driven mill, as well as a drugstore.

In 1966 the Tallinn Old Town was declared a conservation area. Written records on each of its 1,500 buildings were collected and a complete inventory was drawn up of the houses, towers, and city walls.

In the same year an institute for old monu-



ments was founded to coordinate the large-scale restoration effort.

Today about 10 thousand people live in Old Tallinn. It is also the residence of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR and of some of its ministries. Also found here are the headquarters of the Academy of Sciences, theatres, as well as numerous shops, restaurants and canteens. All the above are housed in old buildings as construction is banned in the Old Town and in the areas adjacent to it.

500 thousand Soviet and 100 thousand foreign tourists visit Old Tallinn each year. They come here to wander through the narrow streets of the medieval town, and to sip a cup of coffee laced with the extraordinarily tasty "Old Tallinn" liquor in one of the city's cellars.

The Moscow museum of photography

of photography

Remarkable things are to be seen at the Moscow museum of photography and of photographic equipment. A unique camera with fifteen lenses. By putting them on a plate you get fifteen separate shots at once. An unusual lighting device stands near a wall: a huge 1,000-watt lamp in a bucket. It was used by the remarkable Soviet photographer, M. Nappelbaum, who took a whole gallery of "contemporary" portraits. A small metallic plate shines on the wall. We see a family portrait on it, one of the first Russian daguerreotypes made by an unknown photographer in the 1840s. A modest 9 by 12 camera in a showcase is one of the first Soviet cameras—Arfo. And here is an angular viewfinder for a Leika. It was used by writer Ilya Ehrenburg to take pictures for his photo album "My Paris".

There are about three thousand exhibits in all at the museum covering all aspects of photography — old cameras, exhibition posters, various unique old photos and works by modern masters, family albums dating back to the early 1900s, a self-made printing device as well as books and photo albums.

Meeting of Soviet and American writers

The 5th meeting of Soviet and American authors has been held in Kiev. Prominent writers of prose and poetry as well as critics and scholars from the two countries sat at a round table exchanging opinions on "History and the Present Time". The co-chairmen of the meeting, Nikolai Fedorenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and editor-in-chief of the "Izvestiya Literature" magazine, and writer and journalist Harrison Salisbury, co-editor of "The New York Times", spoke as follows:

Those who took part in the meeting in Kiev had the opportunity to exchange opinions, thoughts and views freely and sincerely. Our discussion has shown that the participants

were aware that only by personal discovery of the literature, art and culture of other peoples can we progress in the enrichment of our national spiritual worlds.

We met not to teach but to learn from each other, of the best achievements of the people of our two countries and their cultures, Fedorenko said. Harrison Salisbury believes that such meetings provide an opportunity for writers of the two countries to engage in a frank exchange of opinion despite the fact that in many respects they are people with different outlooks. But despite our differences in views we are united by one common goal — the desire to survive, to preserve peace and achieve better mutual understanding.



Outside the museum, a daguerreotype of the 19th century.

VIEWPOINT

Who contributes to the Soviet Peace Fund?

The Soviet Peace Fund is a public organization which aims to increase peace and friendship among peoples.

Below Vladimir MASLIN, Board Deputy Chairman of the Fund and member of the Soviet commission on UNESCO affairs, talks about its work, that is lasting 30 years already.

I will cite just one very illuminating figure: our Fund has around 90,000,000 members, i.e., nearly every other Soviet adult contributes to it, a figure with no parallel for any other fund of a similar nature. In this country there are no millions of people who donate large sums without feeling any personal loss or for which they might even get tax rebates as is the case in the United States. Soviet people contribute only the money they earn, and this, of course, affects their family budgets.

The Fund receives donations in the form of money, valuables, art objects, collector's items, etc. Just a few examples are in order: a young couple gave their wedding rings to the Fund; a pensioner, who decided to go back to work gave in his first monthly wages; a driver donated his license and well-known writer his royalties for a new novel.

In short, our contributions vary widely in age, occupation and in type of contribution. The Fund also receives active assistance from religious organizations.

Foreign citizens also contribute to the Fund, and here are a few examples. American J. Zubov willed all his property to the Fund. Canadian writer D. Carter gave us a large collection of old coins, and Argentine writer J. Timoteo transferred to the Fund the royalties from the chapters of his book, "Salvador Allende's Last Battle", published in the Soviet magazine, "Miroslavskaya Literatura".

The contributions made by Soviet citizens increase each year, with new forms of fund-raising being evolved in the process. For instance, many working collectives hold "peace shifts", "peace days", etc., which are essentially extra working shifts, with the money they earned being donated to our Fund.

The Fund Charter reads, in part, as follows: "Reflecting the patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people and guided by the goals and principles of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, the Fund supports organizations and persons working for peace, national independence and freedom, for the promotion of friendship and cooperation among peoples, for the prohibition of all types of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as for the achievement of complete and general disarmament."

In line with these goals the Soviet Peace Fund, together with the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee, has sent various goods and medicines to the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), many fighters for Namibian independence, as well as to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), also opposed to the racist régime. The Fund provides humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees as well as to the population of the Southern Lebanon, the target of brutal armed raids by the Israelis.

Guided by the lofty principles of humanism, the Fund assists the victims of natural calamities and aids financial research into the problems of peace.

